# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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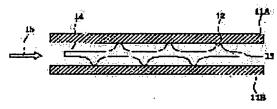
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# (54) PLASMA REACTION VESSEL AND METHOD FOR DECOMPOSING GAS BY **PLASMA**

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enhance the efficiency of a reaction by uniformizing the flow velocity distribution of the gas passing in the reaction vessel and prolonging the stay of the gas in the plasma at a position with high-flow velocity part (center of space).

SOLUTION: This plasma reaction vessel is provided with the first flat-plate electrode and second flat-plate electrode opposed to each other, a dielectric interposed between the electrodes and a means for imparting a potential difference between the electrodes. A high voltage is impressed between the electrodes to decompose the gas in the plasma decomposition region between the electrodes, and plural protrusions are formed on one or both sides of the dielectric.



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#### CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The 1st monotonous mold electrode and the 2nd monotonous mold electrode which carry out phase opposite, and the dielectric infixed in inter-electrode [ these / 1st and 2nd ], In the plasma reaction container which decomposes the gas which came to have a potential difference grant means to give the potential difference to inter-electrode [ said / 1st and 2nd ], and impressed and introduced the high voltage into inter-electrode [ said / 1st and 2nd ] in an inter-electrode plasma decomposition field The plasma reaction container characterized by coming to form two or more heights in surface both sides or surface either of said dielectrics.

[Claim 2] The plasma reaction container characterized by making into one unit the 1st and 2nd electrodes which infixed said dielectric in claim 1, and coming to carry out the laminating of two or more these units.

[Claim 3] The plasma reaction container characterized by sharing one [ at least ] electrode of an adjoining unit in claim 2.

[Claim 4] The plasma reaction container characterized by the flat-surface configuration of the height which set they to be [ any of claims 1-3 ], and was formed in the front face of said dielectric being a rhombus, a polygon, a circle, an ellipse, or elliptical.

[Claim 5] The plasma reaction container characterized by setting they being [ any of claims 1-4 ], and a part of height of the height formed in the front face of said dielectric differing.

[Claim 6] It is the plasma reaction container which sets they to be [ any of claims 1-5 ], and is characterized by said dielectric being in said the 1st and 2nd at least one side and non-contact conditions of an electrode.

[Claim 7] The plasma reaction container characterized by setting they being [ any of claims 1-5 ], and said dielectric and said 1st and 2nd electrodes touching.

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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention is efficient and relates to the plasma reaction container and the gas plasma decomposition approach of reforming gas by plasma treatment. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] From the former, it is contamination gas in an environment (for example, the gas plasma decomposition art by discharge (silent discharge, barrier discharge) is known as an approach of purifying NOX and VOC (harmful matter, such as an volatile organic compound, Volatile Organic Compound, and ethylene).).

[0003] Hereafter, the plasma treatment approach of this conventional gas is explained. Drawing 12 is the block diagram of the parallel monotonous mold gas reactor which performs gas plasma treatment. As shown in drawing 12, the conventional parallel monotonous mold gas reactor consists of parallel metal monotonous mold electrodes 01A and 01B which counter, a dielectric 02 which it comes to allot to the front face of one electrode (drawing Nakashita side side) 01B, and a high voltage power supply 03 which impresses the high voltage to said inter-electrode 01A and 01B, and the discharge space 04 formed in inter-electrode is made to generate plasma discharge. According to this equipment, by impressing the alternating current high voltage from a high voltage power supply 03 between electrode 01A and 01B, the aggregate of a minute discharge column is formed in inter-electrode, the silent discharge which spread uniformly in plate-like seemingly occurs, and plasma decomposition processing is made by supplying the gas 05 decomposed into discharge space 04. This silent discharge can raise the contact probability (ionization of gas, excitation probability) of the plasma and gas to general lightning discharge by ordinary pressure discharge, and is supposed that improvement in conversion can be aimed at.

[0004] thus, the thing using the silent discharge which inserted the dielectric in inter-electrode -- near atmospheric pressure -- the discharge volume can be comparatively expanded to the bottom of high gas pressure, consequently the plasma-ized probability of inflow gas increases, and a gas reaction (decomposition) can be performed efficiently.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, with the parallel monotonous mold reaction container concerning the conventional technique, there is a problem that a velocity distribution becomes an ununiformity by making an electrode into a laminated structure etc. since a difference has the velocity distribution of the gas 05 which passes through the inside of a reaction container in a gas flow rate by part for the core near discharge sky Mabe's electrode as shown in <u>drawing 13</u> although it is easy to attain miniaturization of a reaction container. Consequently, the residence time of the gas 05 in the plasma of the high rate-of-flow section (space core) becomes short, and there is a problem that an efficient reaction cannot be performed.

[Means for Solving the Problem] The 1st monotonous mold electrode and the 2nd monotonous mold electrode in which the 1st mode of this invention which solves said technical problem carries out phase opposite, Come to have the dielectric infixed in inter-electrode [ these / 1st and 2nd ], and a potential difference grant means to give the potential difference to inter-electrode [ said / 1st and 2nd ], and the high voltage is impressed to inter-electrode [ said / 1st and 2nd ]. It is in the plasma

reaction container characterized by coming to form two or more heights in surface both sides or surface either of said dielectrics in the plasma reaction container which decomposes the introduced gas in an inter-electrode plasma decomposition field.

[0007] The 2nd mode of this invention is in the plasma reaction container characterized by making into one unit the 1st and 2nd electrodes which infixed said dielectric, and coming to carry out the laminating of two or more these units in the 1st mode.

[0008] The 3rd mode of this invention is in the plasma reaction container characterized by sharing one [ at least ] electrode of an adjoining unit in the 2nd mode.

[0009] the 4th mode of this invention -- the 1-3rd voice -- it sets they to be [ any / like ] and is in the plasma reaction container characterized by the flat-surface configuration of the height formed in the front face of said dielectric being a rhombus, a polygon, a circle, an ellipse, or elliptical.

[0010] The 5th mode of this invention is set they to be [ any of the 1-4th modes ], and is in the plasma reaction container characterized by a part of height of the height formed in the front face of said dielectric differing.

[0011] The 6th mode of this invention is set they to be [ any of the 1-5th modes ], and said dielectric is in the plasma reaction container characterized by being in said the 1st and 2nd at least one side and non-contact conditions of an electrode.

[0012] The 7th mode of this invention is in the plasma reaction container characterized by said dielectric and said 1st and 2nd electrodes touching in which 1-5th modes.
[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, although the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained, this invention is not limited to this.

[0014] (Gestalt of the 1st operation) The schematic diagram of the gas reactor concerning the gestalt of this operation to <u>drawing 1</u> is shown. <u>Drawing 2</u> is the schematic diagram showing the class of height.

[0015] As shown in drawing 1, the gas reactor concerning the gestalt of this operation consists of dielectrics 13 which have the height 12 on a front face while being infixed between the 1st electrode 11A and 2nd electrode 11B which carry out phase opposite and which are a metal monotonous mold, and these electrode 11A and 11B. The height 12 of a dielectric 13 is in the condition of having contacted the 1st and 2nd electrodes 11A and 11B, with this operation gestalt.

[0016] Moreover, among said electrodes 11A and 11B, the gas by which reforming of the gas was carried out by making plasma treatment within discharge sky Mabe 14, and reforming of the gas 15 which plasma discharge was generated and was introduced in discharge space 14 by impressing alternating voltage from the power supply unit which is not illustrated was carried out is discharged. [0017] Since the height is formed, as a result of according to this equipment the introduced gas colliding with this height 12, slowing down a gas flow rate as a result and a gas flow rate's becoming uniform, elongation and plasma treatment effectiveness improve as a whole rather than the case where the residence time in discharge space 14 is a smooth side. Moreover, the field strength of the height increases, the compound barrier discharge in which under two or more discharge similar to strong partial intensive discharge of the quantity of light is intermingled is easy to be formed during barrier discharge, and a reaction is promoted.

[0018] When the height 12 prepared in the dielectric 13 does not need to be formed in both sides, you may make it form only in one side here.

[0019] In addition, the configuration which especially the configuration of the height 12 is not limited and can raise gas collision frequency, For example, what has arranged aslant height 12B of an ellipse form as shown in the height of the shape of the shape of stellate and a triangle and drawing 2 (b) other than height 12A of a circle configuration as shown in drawing 2 (a), and serpentine height 12C as shown in drawing 2 (c) can be illustrated. Moreover, the shape of a rhombus configuration and a polygon, elliptical, etc. are good also as a convex configuration of arbitration suitably. [0020] (Gestalt of the 2nd operation) The schematic diagram of the gas reactor concerning the gestalt of this operation to drawing 3 is shown.

[0021] As shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, only one side (drawing Nakashita side) of the height 12 by which the gas reactor concerning the gestalt of this operation was formed in the dielectric front face is in contact with 2nd electrode 11B. Since it is the same as that of the 1st operation gestalt except it, a

same sign is attached and explanation of a member is omitted.

[0022] The collision frequency of the introduced gas molecule is raised by this operation gestalt, and, thereby, improvement in reaction effectiveness can be aimed at according to it.

[0023] (Gestalt of the 3rd operation) The schematic diagram of the gas reactor concerning the gestalt of this operation to <u>drawing 4</u> is shown.

[0024] As shown in drawing 4, the both sides of the height 12 formed in the dielectric front face are changing the gas reactor concerning the gestalt of this operation into the non-contact condition which is distant from the electrode surface which carries out phase opposite. Since it is the same as that of the 1st operation gestalt except it, a same sign is attached and explanation of a member is omitted. [0025] The collision frequency of the introduced gas molecule is raised by this operation gestalt, and, thereby, improvement in reaction effectiveness can be aimed at according to it.

[0026] (Gestalt of the 4th operation) The important section schematic diagram of the gas reactor concerning the gestalt of this operation to <u>drawing 5</u> is shown.

[0027] As shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, the gas reactor concerning the gestalt of this operation comes to arrange the height 17 which comes it low to carry out a part of height of the height 12, forms a part of strong electric-field section between 1st metal plate electrode 11A, makes partial discharge generate, and can generate compound barrier discharge with silent discharge.

[0028] Thus, compound barrier discharge with fog-like barrier discharge and thunder-like partial intensive discharge is attained, and improvement in plasma energy level is aimed at, and the collision frequency of the gas molecule introduced by existence of gas decomposition is raised, and he is trying for this to aim at improvement in gas reaction effectiveness by making two or more heights 12 arrange the height 17 with low height in part according to this operation gestalt.

[0029] Although the suitable example of this invention is explained hereafter, this invention is not limited to these examples at all.

[0030] (Example 1) The decomposition effectiveness of the gas by difference of the energization location to an electrode was measured using equipment as shown in  $\underline{\text{drawing } 6}$ .

[0031] Exam equipment consists of the gas blender 22 which mixes two or more gas 1, 2, and 3, a plasma reactor 23 which supplies mixed gas and performs plasma decomposition processing, a high voltage power supply 24 which impresses the high voltage to this plasma reactor, and a gas analyser 25 which measures the decomposed gas, as shown in drawing 6.

[0032] The configuration of the height 12 formed in a dielectric front face was variously changed, as shown in <u>drawing 7</u> - <u>drawing 9</u>, and the decomposition trial of CO2 was performed using each. The test result of this example is shown in Table 1 and drawing 10.

[0033] CO2 gas decomposition conditions concerning this example are shown below.

- Gas presentation : CO2(10%)+O2(10%)/N2 (balance)
- quantity-of-gas-flow: -- a part for 200-1000 cc/- intentional neurosis: -- the decomposition reaction (CO2 ->CO+1 / 2O2) of CO2
- a reaction container format and electrode dimension: -- 20mmx50mm dielectric quality-of-the-material: -- AL2O3 reaction bottle object product: -- 286 cc [0034] (1) A dielectric with the height (one side, circle configuration) (single-sided contact) (refer to <u>drawing 7</u>)

dielectric thickness: -- 0.5mm height height: -- diameter of 0.25mm height: -- 2mm [0035] (2) A dielectric with the height (both sides, circle configuration) (both-sides non-contact) (refer to  $\underline{\text{drawing}}$   $\underline{8}$ )

dielectric thickness: -- 0.5mm height height: -- 0.25mm [0036] (3) A dielectric with the height (one side, ellipse configuration) (both-sides contact) (<u>drawing 9</u> referring-to-])

dielectric thickness: -- 0.5mm height height: -- diameter of 0.25mm height: -- 2mm (minor axis) and 3mm (major axis)

[0037] (4) Smooth side dielectric (refer to drawing 12)

Dielectric thickness: 0.5mm [0038]

[Table 1]

	ガス流量 (m L / m i n)				
	200	400	600	800	1000
(4)	8	4. 1	1. 7	0.8	0. 6
(1)	24.3	18.2	13.6	11.9	10.5
(2)	29.5	23.1	18.1	15.3	12.8
(3)	35.4	25.9	20.9	1 8	16.4

[0039] As shown in Table 1 and <u>drawing 10</u>, when the height of (1) to (3) was formed, as compared with the conventional thing of (4), each plasma gas cracking severity was high.

[0040] Moreover, high conversion was shown although the reaction container of (3) and (4) concerning this invention had less discharge volume than the container of (2).

[0041] (Example 2) The decomposition trial of NOX was performed using the various plasma reaction containers of (4) from the above (1).

[0042] The NOX gas decomposition conditions concerning this example are shown below.

- Gas presentation: NO(500 ppm)+O2(10%)/N2 (balance)
- quantity-of-gas-flow: -- a part for 500 cc/- power-source: -- an electrical potential difference (2.8kVp), a frequency (10kHz), and a wave (square wave)

Dielectric quality of the material: aluminum 2O3 (it arranges to an earth side electrode side) dielectric thickness: -- 0.5mm electrode quality-of-the-material: -- SUS electrode dimension: -- 50mmx20mm (a longitudinal direction is a gas flow direction)

Discharge spacing: 1.5mm [0043] The test result of this example is shown in Table 2 and <u>drawing 11</u>.

[0044]

[Table 2]

	ガス流量 (m L/m i n)				
	200	400	600	800	1000
(4) (從来法)	2 6	1 4	6	2	1
(1)	7 9	6 8	6 1	5 8	5 6
(2)	8 8	8 2	7 8	7 5	7 3
(3)	100	9 5	9 2	8 9	8 7

[0045] As shown in Table 2 and <u>drawing 11</u>, when the height of (1) to (3) was formed, as compared with the conventional thing of (4), each plasma gas cracking severity was high.

[0046] Moreover, high conversion was shown although the reaction container of (3) and (4) concerning this invention had less discharge volume than the container of (2). [0047]

[Effect of the Invention] Since the height is formed on the surface of the dielectric according to this invention, the introduced gas will collide with this height, as a result, a gas flow rate is slowed down, a gas flow rate becomes uniform, elongation and plasma treatment effectiveness improve as a whole, it is efficient and reforming of gas becomes possible from the case where the residence time in discharge space is a smooth side.

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#### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the schematic diagram of the plasma reaction container concerning the gestalt of the 1st operation.

[Drawing 2] It is the schematic diagram showing the configuration of the height.

[Drawing 3] It is the schematic diagram of the plasma reaction container concerning the gestalt of the 2nd operation.

[Drawing 4] It is the schematic diagram of the plasma reaction container concerning the gestalt of the 3rd operation.

[Drawing 5] It is the schematic diagram of the plasma reaction container concerning the gestalt of the 4th operation.

[Drawing 6] It is the schematic diagram of a testing device at this example.

[Drawing 7] It is drawing showing the configuration of the height concerning this example.

[Drawing 8] It is drawing showing the configuration of the height concerning this example.

[Drawing 9] It is drawing showing the configuration of the height concerning this example.

[Drawing 10] It is the graph of CO2 cracking severity concerning an example.

[Drawing 11] It is the graph of the cracking severity of NOX concerning an example.

[Drawing 12] It is the schematic diagram of an parallel monotonous mold reaction container.

[Drawing 13] It is the schematic diagram of the rate of flow of the gas in an parallel monotonous mold reaction container.

[Description of Notations]

11A The 1st metal monotonous mold electrode

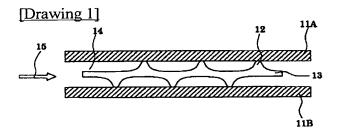
- 11B The 2nd metal monotonous mold electrode
- 12 Dielectric
- 13 Power Source
- 14 Discharge Sky Mabe
- 15 Gas

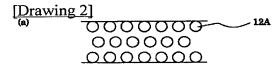
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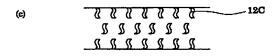
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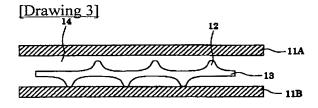
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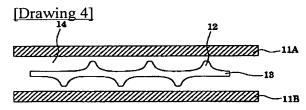




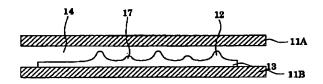


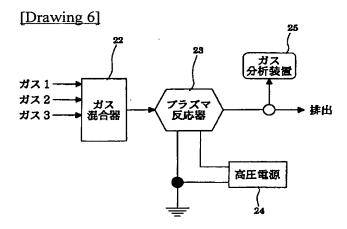


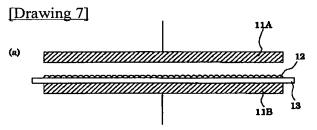


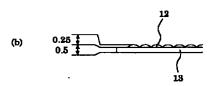


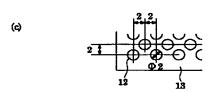
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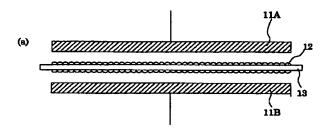


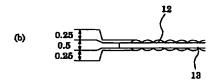


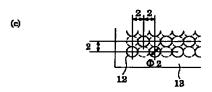


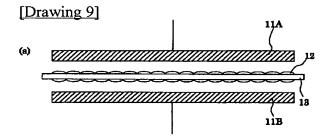


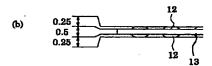
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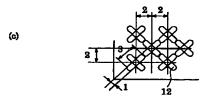




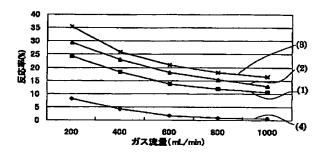


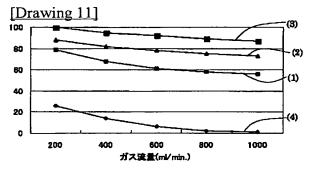


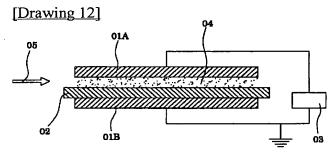


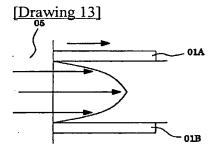


[Drawing 10]









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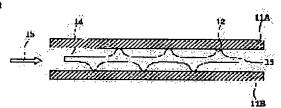
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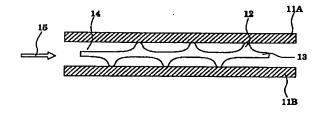
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### (54) 【発明の名称】 プラズマ反応容器及びガスプラズマ分解方法

#### (57)【要約】

【課題】 反応容器内を通過するガスの流速分布を均一とし、高流速部(空間中心部)のプラズマ中におけるガスの滞在時間を長くすることによって、反応の高効率化を図る。

【解決手段】 相対向する第1の平板型電極及び第2の平板型電極と、これら第1及び第2の電極間に介装される誘電体と、前記第1及び第2の電極間に電位差を付与する電位差付与手段とを備えてなり、前記第1及び第2の電極間に高電圧を印加して導入したガスを電極間のプラズマ分解領域で分解するプラズマ反応容器において、前記誘電体の表面の両面またはいずれか一方に凸状部を複数形成する。



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 相対向する第1の平板型電極及び第2の平板型電極と、これら第1及び第2の電極間に介装される誘電体と、前記第1及び第2の電極間に電位差を付与する電位差付与手段とを備えてなり、前記第1及び第2の電極間に高電圧を印加して導入したガスを電極間のプラズマ分解領域で分解するプラズマ反応容器において、前記誘電体の表面の両面またはいずれか一方に凸状部を複数形成してなることを特徴とするプラズマ反応容器。【請求項2】 請求項1において、前記誘電体を介装した第1及び第2の電極を1ユニットとし、該ユニットを複数個積層してなることを特徴とするプラズマ反応容異

【請求項3】 請求項2において、隣接するユニットの 少なくとも一方の電極が共有されていることを特徴とす るプラズマ反応容器。

【請求項4】 請求項1~3の何れかにおいて、前記誘電体の表面に形成した凸状部の平面形状が菱形、多角形、円、長円、楕円形状のいずれかであることを特徴とするプラズマ反応容器。

【請求項5】 請求項1~4の何れかにおいて、前記誘電体の表面に形成した凸状部の高さが一部異なることを特徴とするプラズマ反応容器。

【請求項6】 請求項1~5の何れかにおいて、前記誘電体は、前記第1及び第2の電極の少なくとも一方と非接触状態であることを特徴とするプラズマ反応容器。

【請求項7】 請求項 $1\sim5$ の何れかにおいて、前記誘電体と前記第1及び第2の電極とが接触していることを特徴とするプラズマ反応容器。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、高効率でガスをプラズマ処理により改質するプラズマ反応容器及びガスプラズマ分解方法に関する。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】従来より、環境中の汚染ガス(例えばNOx、VOC(揮発性有機化合物、Volatile Organic Compound、エチレンなどの有害物質)を浄化する方法として、例えば放電(無声放電、バリア放電)によるガスプラズマ分解処理方法が知られている。

【0003】以下、この従来のガスのプラズマ処理方法について説明する。図12は、ガスプラズマ処理を行う平行平板型ガス反応装置の構成図である。図12に示すように従来の平行平板型ガス反応装置は、対向する平行金属製平板型電極01A,01Bと、一方の電極(図中下面側)01Bの表面に配してなる誘電体02と、前記電極間01A,01Bに高電圧を印加する高圧電源03とから構成されており、電極間に形成される放電空間04にプラズマ放電を発生させている。この装置によれ

圧を印加するととにより、電極間に微小放電柱の集合体が形成され、見かけ上平板状に一様に広がった無声放電が発生し、放電空間04に分解するガス05を供給するとで、プラズマ分解処理がなされている。との無声放電は常圧放電で一般的な雷放電に対してプラズマとガスとの接触確率(ガスの電離、励起確率)を高めることができ、反応率の向上がはかれるとされている。

前記誘電体の表面の両面またはいずれか一方に凸状部を 【 0 0 0 4 】とのように誘電体を電極間に挿入した無声 関数形成してなるととを特徴とするプラズマ反応容器。 放電を利用することにより、大気圧付近の比較的高ガス 【請求項2 】 請求項1において、前記誘電体を介装し 10 圧下においても放電体積を拡大することができ、その結 を第1及び第2の電極を1ユニットとし、該ユニットを 果、流入ガスのプラズマ化確率が高まり、効率的にガス 関数個積層してなるととを特徴とするプラズマ反応容 反応 (分解) を行うことができる。

#### [0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、従来技術にかかる平行平板型反応容器では、電極を積層構造にするなどの手法により、反応容器のコンパクト化を図ることは容易であるが、図13に示すように、反応容器内を通過するガス05の流速分布が放電空間部の電極近傍と中心部分とではガス流速に相違があるので、流速分布が不均一になる、という問題がある。この結果、高流速部(空間中心部)のプラズマ中におけるガス05の滞在時間が短くなり、高効率の反応を行うことができない、という問題がある。

#### [0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】前記課題を解決する本発明の第1の態様は、相対向する第1の平板型電極及び第2の平板型電極と、これら第1及び第2の電極間に介装される誘電体と、前記第1及び第2の電極間に電位差を付与する電位差付与手段とを備えてなり、前記第1及び30 第2の電極間に高電圧を印加して、導入したガスを電極間のプラズマ分解領域で分解するプラズマ反応容器において、前記誘電体の表面の両面またはいずれか一方に凸状部を複数形成してなることを特徴とするプラズマ反応容器にある。

【0007】本発明の第2の態様は、第1の態様において、前記誘電体を介装した第1及び第2の電極を1ユニットとし、該ユニットを複数個積層してなることを特徴とするプラズマ反応容器にある。

【0008】本発明の第3の態様は、第2の態様におい 40 て、隣接するユニットの少なくとも一方の電極が共有さ れていることを特徴とするプラズマ反応容器にある。

【0009】本発明の第4の態様は、第1~3の態様の何れかにおいて、前記誘電体の表面に形成した凸状部の平面形状が菱形、多角形、円、長円、楕円形状のいずれかであることを特徴とするプラズマ反応容器にある。

【0010】本発明の第5の態様は、第1~4の態様の何れかにおいて、前記誘電体の表面に形成した凸状部の高さが一部異なることを特徴とするプラズマ反応容器にある。

ば、電極01A,01B間に高圧電源03から交流高電 50 【0011】本発明の第6の態様は、第1~5の態様の

何れかにおいて、前記誘電体は、前記第1及び第2の電 極の少なくとも一方と非接触状態であることを特徴とす るプラズマ反応容器にある。

【0012】本発明の第7の態様は、第1~5の何れか の態様において、前記誘電体と前記第1及び第2の電極 とが接触していることを特徴とするプラズマ反応容器に ある。

[0013]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態を説明 するが、本発明はとれに限定されるものではない。

【0014】 (第1の実施の形態) 図1に本実施の形態 にかかるガス反応器の概略図を示す。図2は凸状部の種 類を示す概略図である。

【0015】図1に示すように、本実施の形態にかかる ガス反応器は、相対向する金属製平板型である第1の電 極11A及び第2の電極11Bと、これら電極11A及 び11日間に介装されると共に表面に凸状部12を有す る誘電体13とから構成されている。本実施形態では、 誘電体13の凸状部12は、第1及び第2の電極11A 及び11Bと接触した状態となっている。

【0016】また、前記電極11A及び11Bの間に は、図示しない電源ユニットとから交流電圧を印加する ことで放電空間14内にプラズマ放電が生成されるよう になっており、導入されたガス15は、放電空間部14 内でプラズマ処理がなされてガスが改質され、改質され たガスが排出される。

【0017】との装置によれば、凸状部が形成されてい るので、導入されたガスが該凸状部12に衝突すること になり、その結果ガス流速が減速され、ガス流速が均一 となる結果、放電空間14内における滞留時間が平滑面 30 の場合よりも全体として伸び、プラズマ処理効率が向上 する。また、凸状部の電界強度が高まり、バリア放電中 に光量の強い局所集中放電に似た複数の放電中が混在す る複合バリア放電が形成され易く、反応が促進される。

【0018】ととで、誘電体13に設けられた凸状部1 2を両面に形成する必要がない場合には、片側のみに形 成するようにしてもよい。

【0019】なお、凸状部12の形状は特に限定される ものではなく、ガス衝突頻度を高めることができるよう な形状、例えば、図2(a)に示すような円形状の凸状 40 部12Aの他に星形状、三角形状の凸状部や、図2

(b) に示すような楕円形の凸状部12Bを斜めに配置 したものや、図2(c)に示すようなS字形状の凸状部 12 Cを例示することができる。また、菱形形状、多角 形状、楕円形状などの適宜任意の凸状形状としてもよ 63.

【0020】(第2の実施の形態)図3に本実施の形態 にかかるガス反応器の概略図を示す。

【0021】図3に示すように、本実施の形態にかかる ガス反応器は、誘電体表面に形成された凸状部12の片 50 · ガス組成:CO, (10%) + O, (10%) / N

側(図中下側)のみが第2の電極11Bに当接している ものである。それ以外は第1の実施形態と同様であるの で、同符号を付して部材の説明は省略する。

【0022】本実施形態によって、導入されたガス分子 の衝突頻度が高められ、これにより、反応効率の向上を 図ることができる。

【0023】(第3の実施の形態)図4に本実施の形態 にかかるガス反応器の概略図を示す。

【0024】図4に示すように、本実施の形態にかかる 10 ガス反応器は、誘電体表面に形成された凸状部12の両 側が相対向する電極表面から離れた非接触状態にしてい るものである。それ以外は第1の実施形態と同様である ので、同符号を付して部材の説明は省略する。

【0025】本実施形態によっても、導入されたガス分 子の衝突頻度が高められ、これにより、反応効率の向上 を図ることができる。

【0026】(第4の実施の形態)図5に本実施の形態 にかかるガス反応器の要部概略図を示す。

【0027】図5に示すように、本実施の形態にかかる 20 ガス反応器は、凸状部12の高さを一部低くしてなる凸 状部17を配設してなり、第1の金属板電極11Aとの 間に強電界部を一部分形成して局所放電を生成させ、無 声放電と共に複合バリア放電を生成するようにすること もできる。

【0028】 このように、本実施形態によれば、複数の 凸状部12に一部高さの低い凸状部17を配設させると とにより、霧状バリア放電と雷状局所集中放電との複合 バリア放電が可能となり、プラズマエネルギーレベルの 向上を図り、ガス分解の存在により導入されたガス分子 の衝突頻度が高められ、これにより、ガス反応効率の向 上を図るようにしている。

【0029】以下、本発明の好適な実施例について説明 するが、本発明は何らこれらの実施例に限定されるもの ではない。

【0030】(実施例1)図6に示すような装置を用 い、電極への通電位置の相違によるガスの分解効率を測 定した。

【0031】本試験装置は、図6に示すように、複数の ガス1、2、3を混合するガス混合器22と、混合ガス を供給しプラズマ分解処理を施すプラズマ反応器23 と、該プラズマ反応器に高電圧を印加する高圧電源24 と、分解されたガスを測定するガス分析装置25とから 構成されている。

【0032】誘電体表面に形成する凸状部12の形状 を、図7~図9に示すように種々変化させ、それぞれを 用いてCO,の分解試験を行った。本実施例の試験結果 を、表1及び図10に示す。

【0033】本実施例にかかるCO、ガス分解条件を以 下に示す。

, (バランス)

・ガス流量:200~1000cc/分

・目的反応: CO₂の分解反応(CO₂→CO+1/2O

,)

・反応容器形式

·電極寸法:20mm×50mm

誘電体材質:AL,O, 反応容器体積:286cc

【0034】(1)凸状部(片側、円形状)付誘電体(片

側接触) (図7参照)

誘電体厚み: 0.5 mm 凸状部高さ: 0.25 mm

凸状部径:2mm

\*【0035】(2)凸状部(両側、円形状)付誘電体(両

側非接触) (図8参照)

誘電体厚み: 0.5mm 凸状部高さ: 0. 25mm

【0036】(3)凸状部(片側、長円形状)付誘電体

(両側接触) (図9参照] 誘電体厚み: 0.5 mm 凸状部高さ:0.25mm

凸状部径:2mm(短径)、3mm(長径)

10 【0037】(4)平滑面誘電体 (図12参照)

誘電体厚み: 0.5mm

[0038]

【表1】

	ガス流量 (mL/min)				
	200	400	600	800	1000
(4)	8	4. 1	1. 7	0.8	0. 6
(1)	24.3	18.2	13.6	11.9	10.5
(2)	29.5	23.1	18.1	15.3	12.8
(3)	35.4	25.9	20.9	1 8	16.4

【0039】表1及び図10に示すように、(1)から (3)の凸状部を形成した場合には、(4)の従来のも のに比較してプラズマガス分解率がいずれも高いもので あった。

【0040】また、本発明にかかる(3)及び(4)の 30 誘電体厚さ:0.5mm 反応容器は、(2)の容器よりも放電体積が少ないにも かかわらず高い反応率を示した。

【0041】(実施例2)上記(1)から(4)の種々 のプラズマ反応容器を用い、NOxの分解試験を行っ

【0042】本実施例にかかるNOxガス分解条件を以

·ガス組成:NO(500ppm)+O,(10%)/ N<sub>2</sub>(バランス)

・ガス流量:500cc/分

·電源:電圧(2.8kVp),周波数(10kHz), 波形 (矩形波)

誘電体材質: A 1, O, (接地側電極側へ配設)

電極材質:SUS

電極寸法:50mm×20mm(長手方向がガス流れ方

放電間隔: 1.5 mm

【0043】本実施例の試験結果を、表2及び図11に 示す。

[0044]

【表2】

8

	ガス流量 (m L/m i n)				
	200	400	600	800	1000
(4) (従来法)	2 6	1 4	6	2	1
(1)	7 9	. 68	6 1	5 8	5 6
(2)	8 8	8 2	7 8	7 5	7 3
(3)	100	9 5	9 2	8 9	8 7

20

【0045】表2及び図11に示すように、(1)から(3)の凸状部を形成した場合には、(4)の従来のものに比較してブラズマガス分解率がいずれも高いものであった。

【0046】また、本発明にかかる(3)及び(4)の 反応容器は、(2)の容器よりも放電体積が少ないにも かかわらず高い反応率を示した。

#### [0047]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、誘電体の表面に凸状部が形成されているので、導入されたガスが該凸状部に衝突することになり、その結果ガス流速が減速されてガス流速が均一となり、放電空間内の滞留時間が平滑面の場合よりも全体として伸び、プラズマ処理効率が向上し、高効率でガスの改質が可能となる。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】第1の実施の形態にかかるプラズマ反応容器の 概略図である。

【図2】凸状部の形状を示す概略図である。

【図3】第2の実施の形態にかかるプラズマ反応容器の 概略図である。

【図4】第3の実施の形態にかかるプラズマ反応容器の 概略図である。

【図5】第4の実施の形態にかかるプラズマ反応容器の\*

#### \* 概略図である。

【図6】本実施例に試験装置の概略図である。

【図7】本実施例にかかる凸状部の構成を示す図である。

【図8】本実施例にかかる凸状部の構成を示す図であ る。

【図9】本実施例にかかる凸状部の構成を示す図であ ス

【図10】実施例にかかるCO<sub>2</sub>分解率のグラフであ

【図11】実施例にかかるNOxの分解率のグラフである

【図12】平行平板型反応容器の概略図である。

【図13】平行平板型反応容器内のガスの流速の概略図である。

#### 【符号の説明】

11A 第1の金属製平板型電極

0 11B 第2の金属製平板型電極

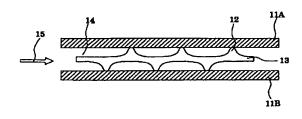
12 誘電体

13 電源

14 放電空間部

15 ガス

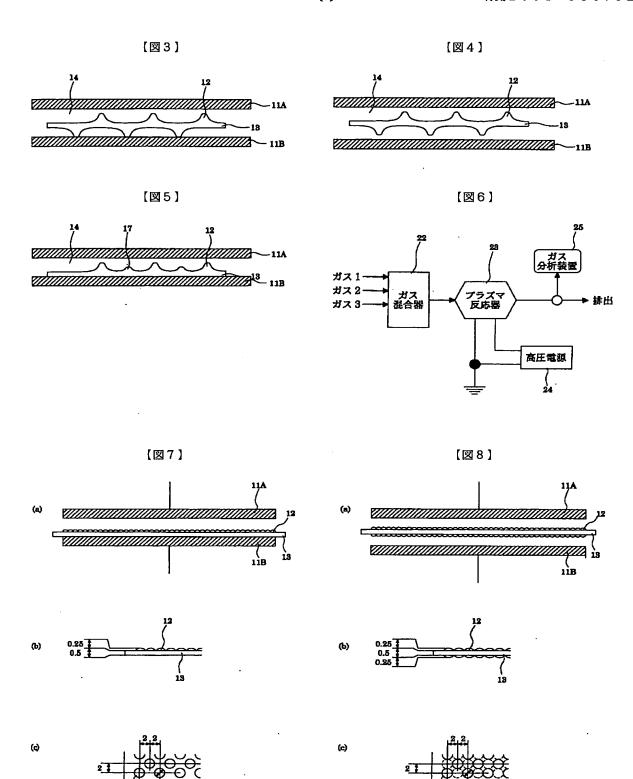
【図1】

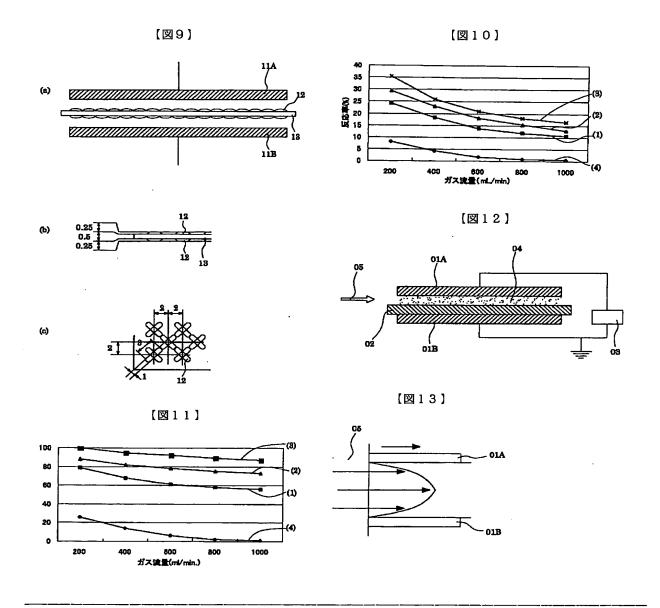


【図2】

(a) 0000000 12A 000000 000000

(b) 000000 12E





#### フロントページの続き

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